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ESTABLISHED 1843

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OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains one Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world 21s.
per annum.

No. 17,017

號八廿月一十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

日丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
(Tel. 816)



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.

1—Authorized Capital £8,000,000,
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
2—Fire Branch £2,337,047
3—Life & Annuity Funds £7,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £23,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Branches 337,399
Revenue Marine Department 473,940
Other Receipts 25,330,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

WEEK ENDS

6.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. 4.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

HOLIDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, 1, ALEXANDER ROAD,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and month tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables.
But no special car can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until
payment, and has been made, in full,
by cheque or by Order of the Company's
Bankers, Messrs. HSBC.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, 30N
General Manager.

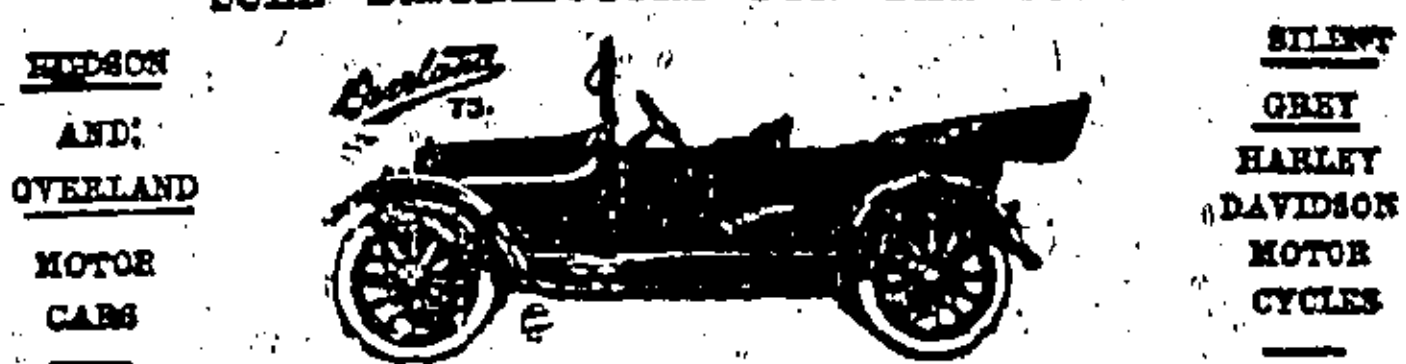
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W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 432.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics
of Odol

Applied directly on the brush. It cleanses the teeth and
prevents their decay.

When mixed with water it forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth-
wash, which purifies and refreshes the whole mouth.

Price \$1.25 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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HONGKONG and CHINA.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONRAD ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 450.
Shed: 1, Shear-Sun-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Central Location.

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Bath and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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Victoria

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, 30N

General Manager.

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G. MOUSSON.

15, MERRISON HILL ROAD.

TANG YUK DING, successor of
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14, D'ARNAUD STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Cash or by cheque

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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AGENTS:—
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
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PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

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rooms, Roof Garden.

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P.O. PEUSTED, Manager.

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$12 PER ANNUM, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH THRUST.

ANOTHER COUNTER-ATTACK
REPULSED.

London, Nov. 27.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
"We repulsed another counter-attack against the north-east corner of Bourlon Wood."
The weather is wet and stormy.

THE POSITION ON THE BATTLE FRONT.

London, Nov. 27.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states that the German resistance to the south-west of Cambrai has stiffened to a point at which our progress is necessarily a matter of hard fighting. The enemy has received a staggering blow but has now had time to recover somewhat from the first effects of it, therefore his communications are good here and he can concentrate reinforcements fairly rapidly.

We have won positions of supreme value and the Germans are bound, at least, to desperately endeavour to exact a larger toll of casualties for our retention of the gains.

An outstanding feature of the past week is that the vaunted invincibility of the Hindenburg defences had been easily crushed through. Henceforth the Germans will not be able to say that any part of their laborious lines of resistance is safe. It is a feat of enormous importance at a time when it was a serious matter for the enemy to have more of his reserves tied down; moreover, it is not likely that the Germans in Flanders are feeling very confident.

THE HABITUAL BAD FAITH OF THE GERMAN STAFF.

LYING GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The French newspapers are now permitted to "publish enemy communications in extenso."

A semi-official commentator, dealing with yesterday's German communiqué, says that the contents show the habitual bad faith of the German Staff. As an example, the communiqué speaks of numerous British attacks being repulsed with heavy losses. The truth is that these operations have mostly been invented in order that the Germans may gain easy credit. Similarly, the communiqué states that a French attack, between Samogneux and Anglemont failed, which is also untrue.

AMERICAN WEEKLY WAR REVIEW

THE DOMINATING FEATURE
OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The Secretary of War, in his weekly review, pays a high tribute to the British successes.

He states: "The situation is dominated by the spectacular success of the British thrust towards Cambrai. By adopting new tactical methods and daringly conceived strategy, the British have won more ground than either belligerent has gained, in the same time, on the Western Front."

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATION BY THE FRENCH.

A French communiqué states:—
"We carried out a successful local operation, yesterday evening, to the north of Hill 3443."

On the night of the 26th, the French repulsed an enemy surprise attack, fully repulsed, and gained ground on November 25.

THE SPIRIT OF GERMANY.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON THE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, speaking at Norwich, said that where Germany was concerned the spirit which existed in that country was that no law, morality or religion could prevent them from committing any crime, however hideous, provided it was thought to be in the interests of Germany. That was the spirit which we had to fight. There could be no safety for us until Germany was finally beaten. Some people believed that the German people had a desire for peace. One test of that was whether they were willing to restore Belgium, and to indemnify Belgium for the outrages committed upon her. The Germans had been challenged to answer this as a test of their peace sincerity, but no reply had been received from the German Government, and no one, therefore, could doubt that the spirit of the German Government to-day is precisely what it was when they rushed Europe into war. Unless that spirit was changed, we would be criminals if we thought any lasting peace could be made with a power of that kind. The first of our war aims is and must be victory.

Referring to the operations in France, Lord Robert Cecil said, for the last two years there had never been a battle between the British troops and the Germans in which the Germans had not been forced to give ground. "I cannot question or doubt the conviction which I know is held by those who are best able to judge—the Commanders of our Armies in France. They only ask for a fair field and no favour and they are quite sure they can beat the Germans every time. We have practically acquired every one of the German Colonies and our victories in Palestine must surely give the Germans cause to think. Then there is Mesopotamia. Wherever we look we may, at any rate, say that the Germans do not occupy one square inch of British territory. Regarding the blockade, I know it has its critics, but I venture to say, with a sense of responsibility, that there has been no achievement of the kind in the whole world's history equalling our blockade. We have accomplished the most rigid blockade ever established, and I rightly maintain that we have never infringed the principle of international law, which we went to war to defend."

FRENCH EX-MINISTER TO BE SENT FOR TRIAL.

AN ALLEGED TRAITOR.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The Committee of the Chamber has decided to send M. Malvy, the ex-Minister of the Interior, for trial. It is unofficially alleged that M. Malvy, while holding the office of Minister of the Interior, informed the enemy of all military and diplomatic projects, especially the attack at Chemin-des-Dames, and that he also provoked or encouraged mutiny in the Army.

M. Malvy's resignation on September 1 was the culmination of a sensational affair which originated in the arrest of M. Almyraux, the editor of a political newspaper called "Le Bonnet Rouge."

We carried out a successful local operation, yesterday evening, to the north of Hill 3443.

On the night of the 26th, the French repulsed an enemy surprise attack, fully repulsed, and gained ground on November 25.

Continued on Page 2.

INTIMATIONS

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

Will the Ladies who have offered to send Cakes, Scones, Puddings and Sweets to the "HEATHER FAIR" STALL kindly let Miss Anson have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th between the hours of 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz.

Mrs. Murray West Point.
Mrs. Shaw East Point.
Mrs. Templeton Quarry Bay.
Miss Neave Kowloon.
Mrs. Chatham The Peak.
Mrs. Black Central District.
Hongkong, Nov. 17, 1917. 2308

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR

SATURDAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1917,
AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS,
Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses,
Children's Frocks,
Table Covers,
Handkerchiefs,
Boys' Tunic
and Sailor Suits,
and Jerseys.

IN A LARGE VARIETY OF STYLES.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for a Souvenir if presented after 3rd December, 1917, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS.

Children's Stall of Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery of every description.
Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1917. 2325

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road, or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the Owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Chimneys, Partitions, Stair Cases and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Underneath of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Taumati service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 33rd day of November, 1917.
2325

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company we are prepared to accept risks and issue policies at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1917. 2323

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF
AND
CORNER PORK.
PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS
FOR EXPORT ON STRAITS USE.

ALFRED HYNDMAN
43 Wyndham Street
Has for sale
CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen
RIBBON at \$1.50 each.

UNDERSTAKES to clean and repair
Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine
per annum.
For particulars apply to the above
address.
Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2326

Embassy

The Perfect Cigarette

In
Tins
of
25 & 50

QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

THE FLOODS IN SIAM.

DAMAGED RICE CROP.

Reports are trickling into Bangkok giving more details of the damage to the crop. These reports do not profess to give the whole extent of the damage, but only what is known at present. When the waters go down further, additional figures will be forthcoming, says the "Bangkok Times" of November 8th.

The six months which comprises the officially termed "Mondol Channai," and are the greatest rice producing centre, are Krung Kiao, Nakon Sawan, Pachin, Rajburi, Krung Deo and Nagor Jayri.

The loss to date is over a million rai. Average figures show that generally speaking a rai produces from twenty-five to thirty buckets of paddy of about 25 lbs. each. Taking it at the lower figure the country has lost up to date over 270,000 tons of paddy. And the process is going steadily on.

CATTLE LOSSES.
The average loss of cattle per annum from disease is about 40,000. The losses due to the floods so far are 1,200. The actual figure is probably higher but these are known. An average price for these animals is Tels. 50 a head. The male sells higher and the female fetches less. At least 60,000 ficals has been lost already through cattle dying. Much of this was preventable.

CRITICAL SITUATION.
What is going to be done? The question is frequently asked, but no one knows. The situation is critical and it needs a strong hand to grapple with the days and problems ahead. At the beginning of August this year it was estimated that the stocks of white rice and broken rice, in fact all kinds of rice, in the kingdom amounted to 14,100,000 piculs and of meat 2,300,000 piculs. There has been from 1st August to 30th September (rice and meat):

To Europe	101,084 piculs.
" Straits, Malay States and N. India	2,167,234 "
" Hongkong & China	1,593,511 "
" Other Markets	1,706 "
Total Exported	3,864,535
Internal Consumption Aug. and Sept.	4,182,000
	7,996,105

TO THE LADIES

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-natured laxative are obtainable from chemists, or, post free, from the Pinkettes Co., Ltd., 111, Strand, London, W.C.2.

PRESENT STOCKS.

The country's stock at the present time in view of the situation is none too good. Export is being maintained freely at the present time. A number of people well acquainted with the general situation are in favour of prohibition of export. This would give the authorities time to take stock of the rice still in the kingdom, to frame closer estimates of what the present crop is going to produce, and generally to take steps to conserve the country's reserves. It must be remembered that none of the new rice has come into the market, and owing to the abnormal season the crop will be late in maturing and late in getting to the millers. From this view point it will also be necessary to stop the movement of all paddy carrying boats to ensure a strict and reliable survey being made.

PROFITERS.

Profiteers are already at work buying and storing paddy, which they intend to hold until the poor cultivator is ready to pay the price demanded. Once the stocks have been determined one suggestion is that Government should fix the price of paddy and rice to the mills and to the consumer. Such a step will steady trade all round, and help the farmer materially, especially if the Government price is published broadcast over the land.

RELIEF WORKS.

Probably relief works will have to be instituted to provide people in the flood areas with work. The whole situation needs careful handling, and the choice of officials to administer both Government and private funds voted for relief will not be easy.

APPEAL TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

In the course of an appeal to British subjects of all races in Siam for assistance to those who have suffered by the floods the British Minister in Bangkok states: "In heading personally a subscription for this purpose, I am confident that all races of British subjects will help me without delay by collecting among themselves and their friends of all nationalities, no matter how small the individual contribution may be, funds to relieve those who have had their lives swept away by the floods and who have to begin all over again. I would beg everyone to remember that he gives twice who gives quickly, and therefore I earnestly trust to receive a ready and bountiful response. Let each one of us deny himself something and add his share."

SIAM FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

The following Official Communiqué has been issued:
In view of the extraordinary inundation of this year His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission composed of the Ministers of Finance, Interior, Agriculture and Local Government to take up and consider the necessary measures for the relief of the sufferers, as had been done in former times when the people have suffered through such calamities as inundation or drought.
Measures of relief will be further notified by proclamation as soon as the Royal Commission has arrived at the result of its deliberations.
Meanwhile immediate measures to relieve the suffering have already been undertaken by the Government and other authorities.

BIRTH OF A NEW IRELAND.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S HOPEFUL VIEW.

Members of the Irish Convention held their first public sitting at Cork on September 20.

Mr. John Redmond, when he arrived with Mr. Joseph Devlin, had an enthusiastic reception from the crowd. As the Irish leader left after the sitting a number of Sinn Féiners had gathered, but their hostility was drowned by the cheers of the majority of those present.

In responding to the toast of "Success of the Convention," Sir Horace Plunkett said that, in spite of secrecy, a note of optimism seemed to prevail in the country. That was more than justified. "I do not think," said Sir Horace, "any member of the Convention would object to my giving it as my opinion that it is highly improbable that not one of us has failed to modify some of his opinions. Reading between the lines of the official communication issued to-day, you will see we are getting on. We have passed one very important stage and are moving on to the next."

Using South Africa as a parallel, Sir Horace said it was trying to get people to embrace each other who had been at each other's throats. "We are quite contented," he proceeded, "so long as we are left alone to do our work, so long as we are given credit for our good intentions. That is all we ask, and, if at the end, we show we are not competent to our task we should be condemned. Personally I have no such fear. At the risk of being charged with ignorant optimism, I confess that the Convention has made me hope—as I never hoped before—that I shall live to see that change of heart out of which alone a real new Ireland can be born. At the worst we shall have gradually narrowed the differences which keep Irishmen apart. At the best, over the field of our labours, Irishmen of the North and of the South will continue to meet, and in the larger patriotism say to one another: 'My country is thy country,' and in the larger charity 'My God is thy God.'"

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lets it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

FROM \$1.25 TO \$2.50

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Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High-Class English Jewellery

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.



THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores.
In 3 Sizes, 1 lb., 2 lb., and 11 lb. (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,
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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORIGINALLY GRADED SURFACE	RISE OF FLOOR	
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100'	12'	12'	12'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210'	100'	12'	12'	12'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210'	100'	12'	12'	12'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	210'	100'	12'	12'	12'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	210'	100'	12'	12'	12'
WATERLOO					
Central Wharves Dock	445'	100'	12'	12'	12'
ABERDEEN					
Top Dock	200'	100'	12'	12'	12'
Bottom Dock	200'	100'	12'	12'	12'

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.
At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
200 BLOOMINGDALE STREET
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COAL DEPARTMENT.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 29th November, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

**THE FOLLOWING CHINESE
PORCELAINS, PATRIOTICALLY
PRESENTED FOR SALE.**

The proceeds of which are to be paid
to the Heather Day Fund.

Pair large Light Blue and White Vases,
Pair large Dark Blue Hawthorne
Vases, Kanghi.

1 Pair Mirror Black, Yungching.
1 6-Coloured Vase, do.
1 Blue and White Ginger Jar, Kanghi.
1 Pukien Pot, Kanghi.
1 Red and Gold Vase with Earthenware
5-coloured.
1 Pair Rice Bowls.
1 Small Blue and White Vase and
another.
1 Flat Vase pale green and gold.
1 Coffee coloured Vase, Kwangtung.
1 Modern 6-coloured Vase.
1 Blue and White small Vase.
1 Japanese Kaga Vase.
1 Salmon and White Vase.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1917. 2325

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the owner), on

SATURDAY,
the 1st December, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising—

Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, &c.,
Dress Materials including Blue and
White Serge (good quality), Prints,
Holland, White Linen, Long Cloth, Drill,
Flannel, &c., Handkerchiefs, Gent's
Silk Socks, Boys Suits, Towels, Toilet
Soap, Perfumery, a few pairs White Lace
Curtains, &c., &c.

Also

Over-coat Lengths, a number of pairs
of Gent's Boots and Shoes, comprising
Black and Tan Boots and Shoes, White
Kid Rubber Soled Shoes, Dress Shoes,
several Sets of Picnic Baskets
&c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1917. 2334

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO SELL Indents promptly
executed at lowest cash prices
or all British and Continental goods,
including

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Drugists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oils and Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Complete Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignment of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Incorporated 1816).
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
Cable Address: "WILSON" London.

**HALF-TONE AND
LINE BLOCKS.**

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY
PRODUCED.

Orders may be placed with the
Cable, Radio, or

AUCTION.

**COLONIAL SECRETARY'S
DEPARTMENT.**

N.O. 8. 296.—It is hereby notified that
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate,
which should be clearly marked "Tender
for Quarries" will be received at this
Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 3rd
day of December, 1917, for the letting of
the undermentioned Granite Quarries
at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New
Territories, for one year from the 1st
January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by
a receipt to the effect that the tenderer
has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a
sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides
of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited
to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to
carry out his tender and comply with the
conditions hereinafter contained, should
the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself
to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from
the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the
Quarries can be seen on application to
the Principal Land Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Crown Rent.
Test Tze Mui No. 9	12.02	\$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4	73.90	3,300
Hok On No. 6	8.44	2,100
Ma Tau Tok No. 7	6.70	700
Doi No. 8	4.60	1,800
Ma No. 9	1.24	200
Jordan Road No. 10	4.35	1,000
Yamat No. 11	2.98	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6	3.00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	10.12	1,300
Chia Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30	24.56	2,700
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-15	16.53	600
Lymun Nos. 1-25	26.44	3,000
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12	4.29	1,200

INTIMATIONS

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Cure the worst cough

**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**

A French Remedy for all Irritations of the Bowels, whether acute or chronic. It is the only medicine which cures the bowels without any harm to the system. It is the only medicine which cures the bowels without any harm to the system. It is the only medicine which cures the bowels without any harm to the system.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**

**PHENIX
RECORDS**

(MADE IN ENGLAND)
80 Cts. Net.

The Hour That
Gave Me You... (Vocal Duet).
I Loved You More
Than I Knew... (Baritone)

Yeoman's Wedding
Song... (Baritone Song)
The Sea... (Baritone Song)

Young Tom of
Dorset... (Baritone Song)
The Carnival... (Baritone Song)

(Drink to Me Only... (Baritone Song)
Who is Sylvia?... (Baritone Song)

Sincerity... (Baritone Song)
Schubert's Serenade (Baritone Song)

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.**
Tel. 1322

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA
Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years' experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS
RESIDENCES IF REQUESTED.
No. 216, Queen's Road East.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**

U.S. OFFICIALS IN GERMANY.

CONSULS AND THEIR WIVES INSULTED.

TREATED TO "LEMON BATHS."

Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, American correspondent in Germany during the war, until he returned with Ambassador Gerard, gives some interesting new facts of German outrages on American officials and their wives prior to the American declaration of war.

After describing the German decision to give travellers passing the German frontier a "lemon bath," i.e., make them strip and submit to be rubbed over with a cut-lemon—for, sometimes "it was said, spies had maps of important fortifications drawn in invisible ink on their back or the soles of their feet"—he continues:

For many months this was the ordinary experience of most travellers going in and out of Germany. It was the innocent beginning of a practice that developed into an atrocity, and so aroused the United States Government that, on January 18th, Secretary of State Lansing cabled Ambassador James W. Gerard a confidential ultimatum. This was not pressed, however, because President Wilson learned the day before that Germany intended to break the pledges that were given six months earlier in the Sussex case.

LEMON BATHS.

No nation would have objected to the lemon baths or to the detention and examination of its citizens had the German Government not extended its ruthlessness to this branch of its military organisation. Instead of treating all nationalities alike, it discriminated against Americans. United States Consuls and their wives were, time and again, subjected to such indignities at the German border that it was evident the German Government had a particular grievance against American officials. In the same note, referred to above, Secretary Lansing threatened to withdraw all Consuls in Germany unless the practice of stripping and torturing representatives of our Government was discontinued. The note is published in another part of this article.

This kind of frightfulness made its appearance at the German border stations last Fall. In September I was going from Copenhagen to Berlin with a group of Americans. When the ferry docked at Warnemünde we hurried into the sheds and gave our passports, as was required, to a soldier, who sent them to the bureau of the Intelligence Department established there. As our names were called we entered the large room where the baggage was examined. Completing this, we were taken into separate rooms, where we were forced to undress—and receive a lemon bath.

At Warnemünde, where several American Consuls and their wives were insulted, there are two main examination rooms. Skeptical women matrons take charge of the women travellers, while soldiers do the searching of the men here, as they do at Benthelm. Again I passed the examination and was comfortably seated in the Berlin train, waiting on a siding, under heavy guard. Among my fellow travelling companions were a young American business man and his wife, who resided in Berlin. The husband had reached the train with little difficulty. He was in his compartment reading when he heard the shrieks of a woman. Looking out of the car window he saw his wife emerging from the shed door, in a hysterical condition, supported by two German soldiers.

A PAINFUL EXPERIENCE.

He brought her into the compartment. It was a painful experience to see this woman, who a little while before had been enthusiastic and cheerful, now in a state of collapse, hair down her back, dress partially unbuttoned, shoes untied—weeping and moaning. An American physician in the party gave her a narcotic, and she slept until we reached Berlin. For ten days afterwards she was in the care of physicians.

The story that this American husband reported to the Embassy the next day is so revolting that decency forbids publication of his entire report. It is one of many instances officially reported to the State Department where German Government officials were insolent.

The women had entered the searching room and was ordered to undress. Being thirty she asked for a drink, but before she was permitted to touch the glass the huge woman official asked her to open her mouth. Every filling in her teeth was examined to see if it was gold. The women were then made to strip and submit to be rubbed over with a cut-lemon.

As the traveller sat naked on the bench she watched the examiner rip the lining of her coat. She saw the roses that she wore pulled to pieces, petal by petal. Every inch of her clothing was held up before strong electric light, and examined. Her silver wrist watch was taken apart, and then the woman's scalp, toes and fingers were examined. The wives of three American Consuls had this experience, according to data in possession of the State Department.

By this time it was quite evident the traveller was under suspicion, but she could not understand why.

THE PRUSSIAN EXAMINERS.

In some instances the physical examination ended here—but not in all. This traveller was ordered to submit to an examination of such a nature that she refused. Then two other inspectors were called in, and the three of them, standing at the open door of the shed room, shouted at her, questioned her, criticised her, condemned her and abused her until she broke down and cried for help. She asked for her husband, but the Inspector said men could not come in. She wanted the attention of a physician, but it was refused. For nearly an hour she sat there under the gruffling fire and pitiless eyes of the three Prussians.

When she persisted in her refusal the inspectors closed the door for a conference. At last the woman was ordered to dress. The soldiers were ordered to assist her to the train, where the frantic husband met her.

This is the sort of treatment that Germany gave certain American travellers, several months before diplomatic relations were broken. An investigation by United States officials showed that these practices were directed against Americans. Ambassador Gerard cabled full details to the Secretary of State.

On December 30, 1916, Mr. Gerard was called to the Foreign Office and handed a Note by Secretary of State Zimmermann, notifying the American Government officially that American Consuls and their families would be granted no courtesies at the frontier. Doctor Zimmermann stated that the General Staff had sent instructions to the border to search all American travellers. The Ambassador asked for a copy of the instructions as issued by the General Staff, but it was refused.

A DISGUSTING EXAMINATION.

In the meantime Consul-General Julius G. Lay, in Berlin, had been granted a vacation, but he telegraphed the department that he would not leave and then return later unless the Berlin Government assured him that he would not be subjected to border indignities. The department called the attention of the German Government through Mr. Gerard, to the situation, but the Foreign Office replied that inasmuch as the instructions were given by the army they could not be changed.

In his official report Mr. Gerard said: "American Consuls are being subjected to the most disgusting examination at the border, while some unofficial American travellers are being granted every courtesy, being exempted in many cases from search."

On eighteenth January, Mr. Lansing sent the following Note to Berlin. The communication was not published at the time because this Government was doing everything possible to prevent the German Government from forcing us into the war by breaking its pledge to warn all ships and save passengers and crews.

"The indignities to which American Consular officers and members of their families have been subjected by German officials at the frontier have caused the Department of State much concern for some time."

"The department has a complete report of the case of Dominic I. Murphy, Consul-General at Sofia, and—who on two occasions were stopped at Warnemünde, stripped, searched and otherwise humiliated, so regard being shown to their official status, as indicated by laissez-passeurs from the Legations of Germany at Copenhagen and The Hague, with which they were provided."

MR. LANSING'S INSTRUCTIONS.

A report of the facts had been awaited by the department in order that it might decide whether these incidents were caused by failure to fulfil the terms of the agreement entered into by the department to have been arrived at by the Embassy with the Foreign Office, in accordance with which the latter would "when possible of the interested department, or arrival of American Consuls, either under orders or on leave, provide that the consuls be attended to them when accompanying the frontier."

However, your dispatch of December 10th, transmitted by an unofficial communication from the Foreign Office, stating that consuls "insulted" and "searched" caused much concern to the department.

drawn by the Foreign Office. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the department's position should be made clear to the Imperial German Government.

"The position of an American Consular officer, in one of responsibility and of dignity, the official status of American Consuls stationed in Germany has been recognised by that country, and confidence in American Consuls assigned to posts in other countries has been shown by Germany since the outbreak of the European war in availing herself of their assistance in protecting German interests."

"For personal or official reasons it is necessary that Consuls stationed at German posts should leave the country temporarily from time to time; and it is also necessary, by reason of the movement of military forces and the difficulties of transportation, that Consuls en route to the United States or other points should in travelling from their posts in other countries occasionally pass through Germany."

"It is difficult to understand, therefore, why American Consuls should under these circumstances be examined at the frontier and some searched, while private individuals are known to be allowed to cross constantly without interference."

"You are directed to present this matter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for his consideration, calling his attention to the imperative necessity that instructions be issued to the proper authorities without delay which shall in the future relieve American Consular officers from the inconvenience and humiliation visited upon the gentlemen referred to above and which were seemingly contemplated by the Foreign Office's unofficial statement, and which, on the contrary, shall assure to American Consular officers full recognition of their official status. You will add that if arrangements cannot be made which will satisfy this Government, it will be obliged seriously to consider the recall of American Consuls in Germany and the relief of American Consuls in other countries from the duty of caring for German interests."

The nature of the reply made by the Foreign Office is to be telegraphed immediately upon its receipt.

(Signed) LANSING.

Ambassador Gerard delivered the Note to the Foreign Office and conferred with Secretary of State Zimmermann, but could obtain no assurance from the Imperial Government that such practices would not continue. Before the United States Government could press its indictment against the German officials for the abusive treatment of American officials at the frontier the Kaiser announced his submarine blockade order, which was certain to bring about a breach in diplomatic relations.

CONSUL KENT'S REPORT.

In December the American Consul at Leipzig, Mr. William P. Kent, wrote a letter to Mr. Joseph Clark Crow, Charge d'Affaires in Berlin during Mr. Gerard's absence, stating that Americans were being taxed to travel, even officials of the Consulate.

In this letter Mr. Kent said: "Sir, I have the honour to report that the police of Leipzig in keeping with an alleged decree of the Ministry of Interior, are imposing a tax, varying from one to twenty marks, as the cost of stamping a passport of an American citizen upon his applications for a visa of his passport for the purpose of travelling from Leipzig to any other part of Germany."

"The Obersekretär of the Ministry of Interior, upon being interrogated as to the rule governing the charge in its variations from one to twenty marks, replied that the financial policy of the applicant was the guiding principle, and of this he judged by the general appearance of the applicant. He stated that usually one mark was charged on all days of the week except Sunday, when the charge was two marks."

Recently both Mr. Harter and Mr. Seagle, Vice-Consuls at this Consulate, were charged two marks each for the privilege of going out of town with a stamped passport.

"If the Ministry of the Interior may arm the police of Leipzig with authority to impose a tax on me of twenty marks for the privilege of leaving the city of Leipzig there is no reason why this tax might not be fixed at one thousand marks, or any other sum. I might thereby be held as a prisoner, notwithstanding the fact that official business might call me to Berlin."

(Signed) WILLIAM P. KENT, American Consul.

Thus, even before President Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany, the Imperial Government, through the General Staff and the Ministry of the Interior, was withdrawing courtesies to American officials, insulting, abusing and taxing them to travel.

**LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND**

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your vitality powers are decreasing.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy food building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

INTIMATIONS

Born 1820
—Still going strong.



COLONEL JOHN WALKER: "I believe in having plenty of reserves and in getting them in good condition."

JOHNNIE WALKER: "You are quite right—that's been our policy since 1820."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label," 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label," 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

**THE EVER POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY**

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

**ENO'S
FRUIT SALT**

**PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.**

**IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES
OF**

**Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.**

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

**THE 'CHINA MAIL'
Typhoon Map and Guide**

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 618.

Today's Advertisements

"HEATHER DAY"

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED FOR EXCHANGE BUSINESS ON FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m.
Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1917. 2339

HEATHER DAY OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAMME.

On Sale To-day
at the Principal Hotels
and Stores.

Price: One Dollar.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the consignor),

TUESDAY,

the 4th December, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
JOS HOUSE STREET.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds, Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Beds and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

A few lots, Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilt, &c.

Also

Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Brasses and Four PIANOS, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1917. 2340

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Thanksgiving Day in U.S.A.
9.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelains in aid of Heather Day Fund at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.41 a.m.—Full Moon.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.
"HEATHER DAY."
8 a.m.—Belling of Bells commences.
10.30 a.m.—Procession of decorated Motor Cars.
11 a.m.—Collecting from Office to Office.

Noon—Auction of various articles on Cricket Ground.
3.30 p.m.—Opening of Fair on Murray Parade Ground.

SAUNDERS, Dec. 1.
Queen's Alexandra's birthday (1844).
10 a.m.—Opening Day of Italian Convent Bazaar.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods (Dress Materials, Blankets, Sheets, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.10 p.m.—Cricket on the E.K.C.C. Ground—Club v. Civil Service.

SAUNDERS, Dec. 8.
General Holiday.
SAUNDERS, Dec. 15.
General Holiday.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1917.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

THE annual reports on the working of the Chinese Post Office are more interesting than the general run of such reports. We have just received the Report on the working of the Administration for 1916. In spite of the statements with which the Report opens that "generally speaking, the year was by no means favourable to postal progress," that political changes were attended by disastrous consequences, because every province suffered from a state of unrest, and in large areas in several provinces warlike operations and heavy fighting made trade and communication impossible, the Director is yet able to record that "taken all in all, the figures show a substantial advance in all branches of the work which, in the circumstances, is particularly gratifying." The Chinese Postal Administration has now 21 head offices, 1,595 first, second and third class offices and sub-offices, and 7,181 agencies. Practically all towns of importance now have offices established, and extension aims at providing postal facilities for less important towns and remote villages. For such places it is explained, the system of rural box offices is at first utilised as being most economical. Then, when postal work improves sufficiently, an Agency is established. Agencies increased last year by 258, most of these being converted rural box offices. In spite of this, rural box offices stood at 1,978 as against 1,680 for the previous year. Postal establishments totalled 8,797, excluding 2,254 local box offices and the above-named rural box offices.

But the 250 millions of articles posted last year represented only 0.7 per head of a population estimated at 340,000,000. An interesting table is given in the Report showing how China stands as compared with some of her neighbouring Administrations. From this we learn that in Japan, with a population given as 58,734,000 the articles posted numbered more than eight times as many as in China, and gave an average of 32.0 per head of population. India's average is 3.2, which is the same as that of the Straits Settlements. Switzerland's average is 86.0 per head. These comparative statistics, as the Director says, give some idea of the possibilities of the Chinese Service if it is developed on sound lines.

The Administration is now more than paying its way. In 1915, for the first time, the revenue of the Service exceeded its expenditure. Last year a further substantial advance is recorded. The accounts show a surplus of \$235,000, although \$300,000 was spent on new buildings and property, and \$106,000 to meet the loss on the working in the province of Shantung, part of which is refundable. In 1916 the sale of stamps alone showed an increase of

\$1,300,000 as compared with 1914, and the Director says that unless violent changes occur, the Service, although it claims to have the cheapest tariff in the world, may now be considered self-supporting. "With surplus funds instead of a deficit, it will be possible to proceed to many improvements which have been too long delayed. First among these comes the building of adequate Office premises. Out of over 1,600 offices not 20 are Service-owned. Practically all are rented, and in very few cases are they a credit to, much less an advertisement for, the Post Office."

It will be a long time yet before the Administration will earn a surplus which will not be needed for the improvement of the Service, for as yet little more than the foundations are laid of a great Administration. Rapid as the progress has been, its record of achievement would be still more marvellous if only peace and order were preserved in the country. The province of Kwangtung—which is often represented as the cradle of high political ideals—has a record for brigandage not surpassed by any other province in China. It is recorded in this province that: "For six months the whole province was in a state of disorder. Robbers and brigands made the most of the opportunity. Business and communications almost came to a standstill. The Post Office suffered severely. Inland offices were pillaged and burnt down. Postal agents were captured and held for ransom. Postal receipts fell \$11,000 per month. There were 160 cases of robbery and piracy. Three couriers were killed and four seriously wounded, one man having his ears cut off as a warning to other couriers not to carry official despatches. Inspectors had to be recalled to Headquarters, as no official could guarantee safe escort or protection." A pretty record this for "the most enlightened province of China."

The Service suffered from brigandage in Kwangsi, Kweichow, Hunan, Szechuan, Shensi and Shansi, but not apparently to the same extent as in Kwangtung. In spite of the many grave difficulties under which the Post Office works in these disturbed times it continues to make great headway, which is eloquent proof of the growing recognition of its great utility and reliability.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

The death is announced of the former Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, Liliuokalani.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang, accompanied by his son and Wong Ching Ting, left Shanghai for Canton on the 25th inst.

The second readings of the Bills introduced last week will be taken at the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow.

Our readers are reminded of the auction of Chinese porcelains in aid of Heather Day Funds to be held at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's to-morrow afternoon.

The official souvenir programme of Heather Day will be on sale to-day at the principal hotels and stores. To-morrow afternoon a number of boys and girls in costume will be offering the book for sale at the lounge of the Hongkong Hotel.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau informs us that it learns from authentic sources that Mr. Hu Han-min, the former Governor General of Kwangtung, has intimated that he is not anxious for the Civil Government of Kwangtung in spite of the widely circulated report that he is the most probable successor to Li Yao-hon, who has just resigned from office. Should he be unanimously elected by the Provincial Assembly he might not decline it.

WHY IT SELLS

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest-selling cough medicine in the world, because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough, soothes the inflamed throat, loosens the phlegm, and cures the cough. It is sold in all countries and is the only cough remedy that is so effective.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY AND THE TIENTSIN FLOODS.

A BAZAAR AND TWO ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Thursday, December 6th, and on Friday, December 7th, entertainments are being given at the Hongkong University in aid of the funds for the relief of distress caused by the floods in the province of Chihli. The entertainment on December 6th will include an exhibition of the scientific and engineering laboratories and a concert. That on the 7th will be a performance of "The Merchant of Venice" in Chinese.

The students are also organising a bazaar with side-shows which will be held in the University on each of these days from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Admission to the bazaar will be free.

The Council of the University Union has obtained the operation of affiliated societies for the above programmes, and appeals to all members of the Union to assist in obtaining as large a sum as is possible for the relief of the sufferers of the Tientsin floods.

Tickets of admission on each evening, \$1.00 each, which will admit holders to the Concert Hall, and tickets for reserved seats (\$4 and \$2 each), may be obtained at the University or from the following:—The Sincere Co., The Sun Co., Ltd., The Wing On Co., Ltd., Messrs. Gray & Co., Messrs. M. Y. San & Co., Ltd., Mr. Tay Gan Tin, c/o St. John's Hall, Mr. Lim Bang Iau, c/o Eliot Hall, or The Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong University Union, The University.

An easy method of subscribing is to purchase tickets, but a subscription list is also being made.

THE AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE.

We are asked to state that the special service in St. John's Cathedral, to-morrow, will be held at 12.15 p.m. and not 12 noon as previously stated.

The Service will consist of a Psalm of Thanksgiving, special prayers, the American Battle Hymn of the Republic, and the National Anthem.

The Bishop of Victoria will give a brief address after which Mr. Denman Fuller will play "The Star Spangled Banner."

The front seats in the nave will be at the disposal of American citizens.

It is expected that the service will be concluded before one o'clock.

DIVORCE REFORM ADVOCATED.

In advocating divorce reform, including immediate legislation to convert conjugal separations over three years and upwards into divorces, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, speaking on the 8th ult. in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, said there was evidence that Germany was going to a monstrous length to strengthen her future position. Children born to unmarried women would, by the State's order be legitimate, and a premium would be paid to the mothers. Goethe said that we should follow Germany in such animal devices, but it was not a time to allow a considerable section of our population to be sterilised.

Two Chinese, a man and woman, were sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, suffering from injuries to the head and face sustained through being knocked down by a tram car. The man was knocked down in Praya East as he was unloading salt off a cargo boat, and the woman was knocked down in Des Voeux Road West.

The President of China is experiencing much difficulty in getting a statement to take office as Premier. A telegram says that a further development in the political situation is expected when Shun, Chin, Hsun reaches Peking, but a Shanghai telegram says that Shun, who left Shanghai a few days ago, is remaining at Nanjing until he receives satisfactory replies to his telegrams to Luk Wing Ting. Generally speaking, the indications are that progress is being made with the negotiations for a restoration of peace in China.

The total output of the Kaolin Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 10th November, amounted to 98,781 tons, and the sales during the period to 69,711 tons.

A famous writer on "Prosperity" recently died insolvent in Washington, D.C. This is a corollary to the case of "Success," a monthly magazine of inspiration, formerly published in New York, when it ceased publication it had liabilities for several hundred thousand dollars.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. WHEN you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure. A remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing harmful. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the bronchial tubes and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy is sold in all countries and is the only cough remedy that is so effective.

THE MAGISTRACY.

"HELPING WAR CHARITIES."

A Chinese youth, describing himself as a student, was charged at the Magistracy this morning with obtaining money under false pretences.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

It was stated that the defendant went to several houses in Yaumati selling raffles at fifty cents each, the proceeds of which, he stated, were to be given to the Government to swell the Heather Day Charity Funds. Defendant had with him a quantity of cheques which he asked the purchasers to sign; these he retained, explaining that the names of the purchasers would be given to the Government. "Unluckily" for him he tried to sell a cheque to a Chinese detective in Yaumati with the result that the latter, after making inquiries from the Police Station, arrested the defendant.

Evidence was given by four of the defendant's dupes who told His Worship that the defendant told them that he was duped by the Government to sell the roses for the War Charities.

The defendant in his vindication made a long incoherent story of how he had been impressed by Inspector Thompson of the Sanitary Board on the necessity of helping the War Charities. He therefore bought the roses with his own money to sell at fifty cents each, the proceeds of which, together with the names of the purchasers, he intended to hand to one of the Europeans on the Murray Parade ground on the 30th inst. He had no other idea save to help the War Charities.

Inspector Gerrard stated that about a month ago, the defendant was fined \$10 for impersonating a constable at East Point.

His Worship severely reprimanded the defendant and imposed on him a fine of \$50.

THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWNS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer, Ball this morning with the larceny of 20 lbs of tin sheets valued at \$5 from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that he had been falsely accused. The charge brought against him was the result of a quarrel between him and the watchman who arrested him.

Evidence was given by a Chinese watchman who stated that he saw the defendant going out by the gate with both hands in his pockets. His suspicions were aroused by the behaviour of the defendant, who appeared to him to be hiding something under his clothes. He stopped defendant and had him searched with the result that a quantity of tin sheets were found on his person. He then called the head watchman to have the defendant arrested.

After hearing further evidence, His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour and four months' stocks, the last to be carried out on the premises of the Kowloon Godowns.

THEFT OF A HAT.

An unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the larceny of a felt hat valued at \$5 the property of Mr. N. S. Bertram, a transport officer, residing at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Gordon stated that the defendant went into the hall way of the Palace Hotel yesterday when he thought nobody was looking, took up a felt hat from the hat stand, put it on his head and calmly walked out of the hotel. Unfortunately for him, he was observed by a hotel boy who followed him into Haiphong Road and arrested him.

Questioned by the Magistrate, defendant stated he did not steal the hat. He only took it just to see what it was like.

This excuse, however, was not accepted, and he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

BANISHMENT ORDER DISREGARDED.

The case was resumed before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning in which a Chinese was charged with attempting to steal a raincoat valued at \$5 from the Wing Fat Cheong shop in Queen's Road Central.

It was stated that the defendant was banished for life last year after serving six months' hard labour for returning to the Colony before his ten years' banishment sentence had expired.

His Worship found the defendant guilty of having attempted to steal and sentenced him to three months' hard labour. As for the second charge of returning from banishment, defendant would be committed to the next Criminal Session.

CHINESE POST OFFICE.

THE WORK IN KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI.

The following extracts are from the Report on the Working of the Chinese Post Office in 1916:—

Kwangtung.—The conditions of dull trade and general unrest which prevailed at the close of last year continued till March, when political disturbances broke out, and the province suffered the horrors of civil war till September. Hostilities commenced in the north-east and south-west. In June a Yunnan army on its way to the north under Li Lich-Chun turned against Kwangtung and marched on Canton by the North River. Then Kwangsi troops approached by the West River and reached within a few miles of the city, which remained in a state of siege from July 22nd till September 11th, when peace was arranged. In the meantime, heavy fighting took place at several points on the East River. For six months the whole province was thus in a state of disorder. Robbers and brigands made the most of the opportunity. Business and communications almost came to a standstill. The Post Office suffered severely. Inland Offices were pillaged and burnt down. Postal Agents were captured and held for ransom. Steam traffic with inland places was suspended, likewise the operating of many courier and boat lines. Railway traffic, for the most part, was also stopped. Postal receipts fell \$11,000 per month. There were 163 cases of robbery and piracy. In other 42 cases couriers were held up and robbed of their belongings by brigands, but mails, though opened, were not stolen. Three couriers were killed and four seriously wounded, one man having his ears cut off as a warning to other couriers not to carry official despatches. Inspectors had to be recalled to Headquarters, as no official could guarantee safe escort or protection.

In spite of all, postal operations were carried on wherever and whenever possible. But progress and extension were greatly affected. 11 agencies and 13 Rural Box Offices were opened. Rural Box Offices now number 830. Articles of mail matter posted totalled 28.8 millions, little more than maintaining last year's figures. Articles delivered showed a slightly greater advance, in spite of a decrease of 400,000 under newspapers. Money orders issued amounted to \$405,000, against \$350,000 in 1915, while money orders cashed fell from \$370,000 to \$266,000. There was a total suspension of money order business for a month owing to hostilities. Parcel business was practically suspended for a period of nearly three months. It is therefore not surprising that the number posted fell from 109,000 to 93,000 and the number delivered from 144,000 to 101,000. The total value of outward parcels amounted to over \$1,500,000, and of parcels delivered to \$2,200,000. Naturally, the financial results are less satisfactory than last year, but business is picking up again and promises well for 1917.

A careful study was made of existing courier lines, on many of which improvements were made. For instance, the Shichow Pingheh line connecting with Changsha (Hunan) was accelerated from a daily to a fast day-and-night service. Similar alterations were made on a number of other lines, and that with practically no additions to the courier staff, 73% were added to the length of courier lines, bringing the total to 31,021 ft, of which 765 ft are fast day-and-night lines. No change was made in the railway services, construction work being at a standstill. All the lines were interrupted for a time during the military operations. On the Canton-Hankow line traffic was suspended from 1st May to 14th September, the Canton-Samshui line was closed to traffic for 12 days altogether, and for one month the Kowloon train only proceeded as far as Shekling.

Native postal agencies still continue to thrive to a certain extent in this province. It is difficult to calculate the unregistered min-chi even approximately, as nearly all shops and merchants transmit letters, although that is not their main business. At Kungchow, on one occasion, an unregistered letter-hong despatched to Bangkok a closed mail containing 4,000 letters. As there is no restriction on clubbed packages posted at foreign Post Offices, these letter-transmitters and unregistered min-chi have excellent facilities for carrying on their work. Renewed efforts are being made to check this illicit transmission of mail, but it is doubtful whether these will be successful without Government legislation.

During the year the Hongkong Post Office returned to offices of origin many letters posted by German subjects which they had previously received and refused to transmit to their destination. At the end of the year the greater part of the staff moved into the new Canton Head Office premises. The office is quite a palatial building situated on the Chinese bank opposite the Hongkong Steam Wharves. In front it has three storeys with basement, and at the back two storeys. It is of reinforced concrete throughout, has a very fine appearance, is most substantial, and is in every way up-to-date. Fittings and furniture are under order and will be of the most approved style. The site could not be better, and the building is ample in size. It promises to secure greater efficiency in all branches of work, better control, and more economical handling of the great quantities of mail.

Kwangsi.—In 1916 this province was the victim of floods, during the past year it has suffered from political disturbance. The civil war, and the attack upon the neighbouring province of Kwangtung, caused a great falling off in the inter-provincial trade. The feeling of insecurity which prevailed was responsible for the noticeable falling off in many categories of mail matter, but the revival of trade on the cessation of the troubles made good, in most cases, the threatened diminution as compared with the previous year. For example, there was for some time a marked falling off in registered articles; business and official institutions stopped registering their correspondence, possibly fearing that registered mails would be the first to be tampered with in the event of any general outbreak of lawlessness. This falling off was, however, ultimately made good. During May and June stamp sales improved considerably owing to the presence in the district of soldiers from other provinces who posted letters home. The same cause increased the money order business. But these conditions proved inimical to the parcel business; the silk and piece goods trade with Fuzhou, Taicheng, and Canton completely ceased when the Samshui-Canton Railway came under military occupation. The summarising of results at the close of the year shows, however, that in the final working-out, parcels posted in the district decreased by 550 in number but increased in weight by 15,885 kilos, the latter constituting a rise of 133 per cent. as compared with last year's figures. Parcels for delivery dropped in number by 8 per cent, and increased in weight 24 per cent. Articles of mail matter posted increased from 21 to 37 millions, while those for delivery in the district fell by 13,000, a decrease of 3 per cent. There was a rise in money orders both issued and cashed, the former advancing by \$36,000 and the latter by \$21,000.

Many changes in routes and communications have been made during the year. Some lines have been entirely abolished, others have been diverted, while others, again, have been converted to boat services. These changes have made possible a reduction of 19 in the number of couriers, while there is an increase of 10 in the number of motor-boats available for carrying mails.

Taipeifu Third Class Office was raised to the status of a Second Class Office and given the privileges of a steam-served Money Order Office. One other office (Chongon) and three agencies were given steam-served facilities, while two Offices and 14 agencies were granted steam-served privileges for parcels only. The No. 3 Sub-Office of Kweilin was closed, and five new agencies were opened.

The number of losses of mails in this district continues high. 39 couriers were held up by bandits and 18 were robbed of their mails. One courier was murdered. Three vessels were wrecked in the rapids, and the mails on them lost. Four motor and two native (post) boats were pirated, but the mails were lost in only two cases. Besides these, there were six other losses due to accidents of various kinds.

U-BOAT "JOKES."

AMERICAN CONSUL'S EXPERIENCES.

An address by Mr. Wesley Frost, formerly United States Consul at Queenstown, was the feature of the closing session of the Conference of the American Labor Alliance at Minneapolis recently. Mr. Frost narrated his experiences after the sinking of the Lusitania, the Laconia and scores of smaller craft in the "happy hunting ground" for German submarines stretched out in the ocean south of Ireland. Mr. Frost said: "Hundreds of men and women told me their pitiful tales with the voices of their dead still in their ears. They told me, too, of the grim jokes of the submarine commanders, who in some cases placed the survivors on top of the U-boats and submerged, later to appear to permit their crews to take snapshots of the struggling victims to be sent home to relatives and sweethearts. These are not idle dreams; they are the statements of weeping men and women worn to before Almighty God."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

"HEATHER DAY" DUTIES.
Men wanted for duty from No. 1 Platoon and No. 2 Company will report to their own inspectors at Headquarters Club. The latter will report direct to Inspector Harrod.

All staff and company inspectors will report in plain clothes to the Inspector Harrod at the Parade Ground at 10 a.m. on Friday, November 30th. Exemption from this duty may be obtained from A. S. P. Hough or the D.S.P.

Inspectors will not wear belts.

KURSKY COURSE 1917-18.

All members of the Staff Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and Inspectors and sergeants of No. 1 Platoon are provisionally warned to attend to the above course on the morning of Sunday next, December 2nd. Further details will be issued.

PARADES CENTRAL 5 p.m.

Thursday, November 29th.—No. 2 Company and No. 3 Company. Also all recruits.

PROMOTION.

The Hon. C.S.P. approves the promotion of Sergeant H.C. Castro, Staff Equipment Officer to the rank of Crown Sergeant.
F. O. JAMES, D.S.P. (B.)

ACCIDENTS WILL IT BE?

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to prepare for it. The Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a remedy that is so effective that it is the only cough remedy that is so effective.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

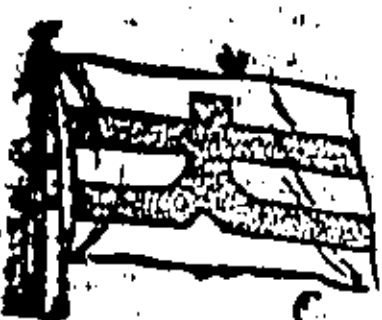
SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line.

For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" Monday, 10th Dec. at 2 p.m.

"HAWAII MARU" Wednesday, 19th Dec. at 2 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via

Swatow and Amoy.

"ANAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m.

"SOBU MARU" Sunday, 9th Dec. at 10 a.m.

"KAWO MARU" Sunday, 9th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fifty-nights service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers make cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

and vice versa fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

To SAN FRANCISCO Goentoe 10,000 8th December.

To SINGAPORE and JAVA Rindjani 8,000 19th December.

Orange 8,000 1st December.

Koningin der Nederlanden 10,000 15th December.

Opbir 8,000 29th December.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Agents.

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via

PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

For Freight & further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transhipment at CAPE TOWN, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong:

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer Shortly

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL & CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,

Batavia, Samarang and Genoa.

Sail on or about

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW & SHANGHAI SHANTUNG Nov. 28, at Noon.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE LUICHOW Nov. 29, at Noon.

SHANGHAI SHANGHAI SHANGHAI Dec. 1, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI SHANGHAI SHANGHAI Dec. 4, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI SHANGHAI SHANGHAI Dec. 6, at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon

accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAITS and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai

taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at

Wooking.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For SHANGHAI via SWATOW WINGSANG FRIDAY, Nov. 30, Daylight.

MANILA via SWATOW LOONGSANG FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at Noon.

HAIPHONG via SWATOW LOKSANG SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 7 a.m.

MANILA via SWATOW YUENSANG FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling

at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently

calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with

electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily

disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton

and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,

and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via

Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with

good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,

calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by

a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan,

Tawau and Labad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between

Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,

leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at

destination passports with their Photographs, and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Tel. No. 315.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and

is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The discovery of modern science that brain and nerve food is essential to health and vitality in all cases of defective nerve and brain function, whether arising from overwork, depression, or other influences, is a revelation of the importance of the brain and nerve system. The brain and nerve system are the seat of all our thoughts, feelings, and actions. If they are weak or diseased, the whole body suffers. Vetarzo is a powerful brain and nerve food, which restores the brain and nerve system to their normal state of health and vitality. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of brain and nerve weakness, and is especially recommended for those who are overworked, depressed, or suffering from any of the above-mentioned conditions. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of brain and nerve weakness, and is especially recommended for those who are overworked, depressed, or suffering from any of the above-mentioned conditions.

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HAIPHONG Capt. A. E. Hodgins FRIDAY, 30th Nov. at 12 Noon.

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Passengers' accommodation in the com-

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Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,

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Parcels will be received at this Office

until 3 p.m. the day before sailing.

The contents and value of all packages are

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For further particulars, sailing dates,

etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

Superintendent

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917.

2314

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "EUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

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The above-mentioned vessel, having

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of Cargo are hereby informed that

their Cargo are being landed at their

risk into the Hazardous and/or extra

Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and

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